JEFF. DAVIS.

DETAILS OF HIS CAPTURE.

His Camp Surprised at Daylight on the 10th Instant.

ne Disguises Himself in His Wife's Clothing, and, Like His Accomplice Booth, Takes to the Woods.

Re is Pursued and Forced to a Stand.

He Shows Fight and Flourishes a Dagger in the Style of the Assassin of the President.

His Wife Warns the Boldiers Not to "Provoke the President or He Might Hurt 'Em."

He Fails to Imitate Booth and Die in the Last Ditch.

HIS IGNOMINIOUS BURRENDER.

BRETCHES OF THE CAPTORS AND CAPTIVES.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

Sceretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

WAR DEFARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1865.

Major General John A. Dix New York:— The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes have been received from Major General Wilson. EDWIN M. STANTON.

General Willon to Secretary Stanton. MACON, Ga., May 12-11 A. M. To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

The following despatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, comding Second division.

HRADQUARTERS, FOURTH MICHOAN CAVALRY, COMMENT ANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865.

To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G., Scoond division. Bin-I have the honor to report that at daylight rectorday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brother; his Posimaster General, Reagan; his private secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnson, Aidde-Camp on Davis' staff; Colonels Morris and Lubbick and ant Hathaway; also several important names and

most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Pourth Michigan and First Wisconsin came in con-flict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lioutenant Boutle wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wiscousin. This occurred just at daylight after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the First

Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move righ on to Macon, without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accom-plished.

we are seventy-five miles out, and our stock much ex

1 have the bonor, &c.,
B. D. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Michigan cavalry.

First Wisconsin belong to Lagrange's brigade, o M Cook's division, and had been sent due east by Gene Colon il Misty had distributed his command all alon

the south bank of the Occupiese and Altamaha.

This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the

command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions of mon are good, and so far none of the Breckinridge's son was captured the night before last

Will send further dotatis as soon as received. J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General GENERAL WILSON'S SECOND DESPATOR.

Hon. E. M. Stantos, Secretary of War:— Licutement Colonel Hardon, commanding the First Wisconstn, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck

the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the day through the pine wilderness of Alligator creek and Green swamp, via Camberlandaville, to Irwinsville.

Princhard, with one hundred and fifty picked men and borses, of the Fourth Michigan.

ard, having fresh horses, pushed down the Ocmulgetowards Hopewell, and thence by House creek to Irwinshad not arrived.

From a citizen Pritcher3 learned that his party wer

encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispo-mitious of his men and surrounded the camp before day Horden had camped at nine P. M. within two miles as he afterwards learned from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at three A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest de minstion. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mis The fring in this skirmish was the first warning that

The capture report that he hastily put on one of his

ifo's drames and started for the woods, closely followed be our man, who at first thought him a woman, but, see ots while he was running they suspected his The race was a short one, and the rebel President w

she ved signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the perevasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government more magnanimous than to hunt down

Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the ay tement was over, that the man had better not provoke the President or "he might hurt some of 'em."
Reagan behaved himself with dignity and resignation

the party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General. Our Special Washington Despatch.

The news of the capture of Joff, Davis spread rapidly the city last evening, and was the occasion of much . thus an and rejoicing. It was announced at

extras, has turned into ridicule what at first was supposed to have been invested with some element of dignity worthy of the occasion. It is regarded as a fitting termination to such a career as that of the leading actor in the tragedy that he should have been captured while should have surrendered without an effort at resistance, which might have dignified in a glorious death bis exit from the scene on which he lagged too long. He will now come here to be tried for complicity in the ansas

as a political martyr, but as a felou and murderer. From the well known characteristics of General Wil son and his pertinacity in attention to minute details no doubt is entertained that; the such-traitor Jeff. will be safely delivered to the authorities here for trial and

DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT.

That Jeff. Dave would eventually be captured has bee for some time a foregone conclusion, in which the public have so thoroughly acquireced that the official announce-ment that he is in the hands of General J. H. Wilson will be received with few demonstrations of joy. The event has been so long anticipated that it fails as stillborn as an anti-climar to the greater acts of the assassi-nation, the surrenders and the peace. "The capture of Jeff. Davis" is an announcement which, two years ago, would have been considered startling indeed, but when the people saw that Lee and Johnston and Dick Taylor had been unable to escape the combinations of General Grant, they felt that there was little fear that Davis would been destroyed east of the Mississippi find gratifying completeness in the capture of the arch-traitor himself.

Davis began his flight from Richmond on the night of April 2, and by the morning of the 3d had succeeded in doing by rall what Lee could not with his army-in fact, reach Danville and get beyond Grant's lines. He was at Danville on the 5th of April, anxiously awaiting the apwild, wordy and windy proclamation, in which he vainly promised what he could never hope to perform. He declared there was no reason to be discouraged, and that he had no intention of abandoning the cause. He got the news of the surrender of Lee at nine o'clock at night on April 8, and at daylight the next morning he left in a private conveyance for Greensboro, N. C. Here he renained for several days. He was prominent, through his Secretary of War, Breckinridge, in arranging the terms of the Sherman-Johnston armistice, in which that admirable strategist, Sherman, fatled so signally as a diplomatist. He remained at or near Greensbor during the time that clapsed in which the agreement of sherman and Johnston was submitted to the authorities at Washington, and, as if confident the terms would no be accepted, he employed himself in organizing a de tachment of cavalry, under Generals Wade Hampton and S. G. Dibbrell, as an escort for himself, his family Mississippi Department. On the receipt of the intelli-gence that the administration was not to be duped into the acceptance of the terms of the Sherman Johnston armistice, he prompty decamped from Greensboro and continued "his flight."

His route from Greensboro to Irwinsville, Georgia, i net distinctly known. On April the 25th he left Char-lotte, escorted by about three thousand cavalry. The men were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. Davis made a speech in Chariotte before leaving, in which, in his usual style, he promised to have a larger army in the field than ever very soon. He had with him a train of about twen ty wagons. His escort were more desperadoes and adenturers, many of whom were formerly under John He crossed the Savannah river a short distance above Augusta on May 2, and at Powellton, Hancock county, on May 5. In the mean time vengeance, on the wings of lightning, was the President telegraphed his proclamation, accusing Davis of being in league with the assessins of Presider Lincoln, to General Wilson at Macon, Ga. General Wil son at once scattered hundbills describing Davis through out the country, and started his cavalry in search of the culprit. The result of the search is thus modestly autoonced by General Wilson:—

Lieutenant General U.S. GRANT and Hon, SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C :-

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th instant, Colonel Pritchard, commanding Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reagan, Colonel Johnson, Aid-de-Camp; Colonel Morris, Colone Lubbick, Lieutemant Hathaway, and others. Pritchard surneised their camp at Irwinsville in fruit nder strong guard without delay.

I will send further particulars at once J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

The despatches from General Wilson, which we pub

h elsewhere, give in detail the rest of the story.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The capture of Jeff. Davis did not create in this city hat degree of excitement which such an event migh oe expected to occasion. People took the matter quit ished or exercised in consequence, and things went or pretty much the same as usual to all outward appear ances. The cause of this lack of excitement is doubtees the declining interest in averything concerning the re-The cause of this lack of excitement is dou bellion. The community feel that the fighting is over and the Union restored, and therefore, care little for what may iollow. Had the capture occurred a few very different condition of things to report; but occur ing at this late day, and when people daily expected only awakens the customary interest that any ordinary ant the rebel ex-President must have become, too when people do not even think it worth their while to

cussed yesterday. Some hoped he would be hanged without a moment's delay for his treason, while others expressed the views lately caunciated by Wendell Phillips, and were in favor of leaving him to the sting of

SKETCHES OF THE CAPTORS.

Sketch of Brevet Major General James H.

Wilson.

No less great than the wonderful revelations of the material resources of the country has been the development of all grades of men equal to every emergency.

Less than five years ago the subject of this sketch was a cadet at the government scattemy; to-day he leads an army, and his name is associated at the head of the finishing and one of the most brilliant raids of the war.

James H. Wilson, Brevet Major General of Volunteers, and Captain of Engineers United States Army, was born in Lower Illinois about the year 1840. He entered West June 30, 1860. On the following day he was promoted to brevet second Heutenant Topographical Engin-eers. Upon the outbreak of the rebellion he was made full second lieutenant, to date from June 10, 1861. On the 9th of September following he ecame first lieutenant in his corps. Upon the organiza ion, at Annapolis, Maryland, of the Sherman (T. W. expedition to Hilton Head, South Carolina, Lieutenant Vilson was ordered to duty an oblef of Topographical Engineers of that army. After the forces had secured a footbold in South Carolina Licutenaut Wilson conducted noting in south Carolina Licutemans which the rivers and a number of reconnoissances through the rivers and other water courses in the vicinity of Fort Pulsack, on the Savannah river, with a view to future operations in that direction. On December 24, 7 Dr he left on a more extended and distant reconnolisance to discover whether a navigable passage existed between Califorgie Sound and the Savannah river. At this time the vance of our forces rested on Dawfuskie Islanu. Leaving Calibogue Sound in two rewboats, with detachment of seventy men of a

Island regiment, Lieutenant Wilson proceeded by night through a number of intricate channels. At various points along the route the party spied the picket fires o he enemy, but passed them with muffled oars and with out eliciting discovery. After a night of fruitless search themselves in the grass. When night returned they again took to their boats. Pushing on their way they soon entered Wright river, and, rounding the point of Jobes' Island, entered the Savannab. The rest of the night was passed in making soundings, approaching under the very guns of Pulaski, and so near that the senso nels could be heard at their beat. Lieutenant Wilson now pushed up the Savannah beyond Venus Point, to the th of Mud river, whence he returned to the Wright, result of this reconnoissance was the discovery of a passage for gunboats drawing ten feet and clear of the guns of the fort. In the subsequent operations against Pulaski the troops followed Lieutenant Wilson's route, and a hattery was established at Venus Point. Lieutenant Wilson remained in the Department of the South, conspicuously engaged on engineer duty until the summer of 1852, when he served for a short time as aid to General McClellan. On Novomber 8, 1852, he was appointed assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunters, and assigned to General Grant, by whom he was for several months assigned to duty on the staff of Major General James B. McPherson. During the operations in Mississpip and against Vicksburg Colonel Wilson was again conspicuous for his engineering skill, and in the brilliant victories of General Grant, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, won the official commendation of Gen. W. F. Smith, which whom he was then acting. On December 31, 1863, he was fominated brigadier general of volunteers, to date from October 30, 1863, and was confirmed May 12, 1864, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant General Grant. In January, 1864, General Wilson was appointed chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington. In April following he was assigned to the command of the Third division, cavalry corps, Major General Sheridan, Army of the Potomac. During General Grant's Virginia campaign he acted independently, to the right and reur of the army, to destroy rairoads. He also covered the fear from Coal Harbor to the south side of the James river. In June and the beginning of July he conducted a raid south of Richmond, destroying the rairoads and throwing the enemy in a great state of alarm. After the necessity of cavalry operations in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg had passed General Wilson was transferred to the Shenandcah valley, where he added to his reputation as an efficient officer. For distinguished services he was breveted major general of volunteers, to date from Oct. 6, result of this reconnoissance was the discovery of a passage for gunboats drawing ten feet and clear of

vannah on April 28, having marched six hundred and fifty miles.

As will be perceived by the telegraphic announcement, it was a portion of General Wilson's gallant corps which has the henor of patting a climat to the downfail of the rebellion by capturing its prime mover and leader.

General Wilson is not over twenty-five years of age, very young looking, about five feet eight inches in height, light hair and eyes, and rather boyish in manner. This latter peculiarity, however, does not detract from his merits as a soldier. He has the reputation of good jidgment in the disposition of troops and the management of isolated expeditions. General Wilson's present tank in the regular army is captain in the corps of engineers, dating from May 7, 1863.

Sketch of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin

Davis, the Fourth Michigan cavaly, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin D. Pritchard, has the glory of this crowning act. Col. Pritchard entered the service as dating August 13, 1862. His regiment rendezvoused at Detroit, was mustered into the United States service on August 29, and left for Kentucky in September follow ing. Colonel Pritchard, during his captaincy, too part in the advance during the attack on Morgan's guerillas at Stamford, and joined in the pursuit as far as Crab Orchard, Kentucky, On November 8, 1862, he took part in the chase after Morgan, in which the rebel chief was driven seven miles, and putting him completely to rout. Subsequently he participated in the operations against Murfreesborand in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler towards Fort Donelson. During the campaigns of 1363 and 1864, in Tennessee and Georgia, the Fourth Michigan took again a conspicuous part. For gallantry in the various actions of his regiment Captain Pritchard was promoted to the rank which he now holds.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the series of skilful and quickly executed inovements, under the immediate command of Colonel Pritchard, which have resulted in Davis' capture. It is hoped this satisfactory soccess is but the forerunner of a more definite termination of the ex-Presidential rebel's career. part in the advance during the attack on Morgan'

SKETCHES OF THE CAPTIVES.

Jeff. Davis was born in Kentucky, June 3, 1808. He lopkinsville. Kentucky. The father fell under susp cion as a horse thief, and was forced to fly from Ken habere Miss. He was able a few years after his remova to send his son Jeff. to Kentucky to complete his educa tion at the Transylvania University, Lexington, and sub sequently, through the influence of his money, secured for him an appointment to West Point, which young Jeff. entered at sixteen, forming part of the graduating class of 1828. He graduated near the foot of the class, and was commissioned in the First infantry as brevet second lieutenant, the lowest rank that could be given him. He was sent to Florida and served very creditably with Zach. mission as first lieutenant in the First dragoous. It 1832 he offended General Taylor by running away with recognized Davis until they happened to meet on the battle field of Buena Vieta, Mexico. In 1805 Davis, having resigned his commission, actiled near Vicksburg, and entered upon the areas of politics, in which he was so far successful as to be elected to the lower house of

having resigned his commission, actiled near Vickaburg, and entered upon the arena of politics, in which he was so far successful as to be elected to the lower house of Congress.

When the Mexican war broke out Davis raised and commanded the First regiment of Missisrippi riflor. The only significant feature in his carrer was the fact that he declined a United States commission as brigadier general of volunteers, on the ground that such an appointment by the federal Executive was a violation of State rights. He re-entgred political life in 1847, having been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Speight. At the easting election, in 1848, he was elected to fill the term expiring in 1851. On his return to Mississippi he became the State rights candidate for Governor, but was defeated by "Little Fridget" Foote, his lifetime enemy, who is now lying in Ludow street jail in this city. About the same time he stamped the State for the purpose of advocating the repudiation of the State debt, and was subsequently honored as the originator and prime mover of that great swindle. In 1853 he was called by Pierce to a seat in his Cabinet, as Secretary of War. In 1857 he was re-elected United States Senator from Mississippi, which he held until his resignation (January, 1801), on the secession of his State. During the Congressional vacation of 1860, Davis made a visit to the North, and examined into the feeling which prevailed here as the time. He became as fished that a strong party at the North were willing to entrust the control of the government again into the hands of a Southern President, and being ambitious for that position he made see variate the time. He became satisfied that a strong party at the North were willing to entrust the control of the government again into the hands of a Southern President of the rebellion. He was chosen Provisional President of the rebellion. He was chosen Provisional President of the rebellion. He was chosen Prov

ome generally, it might have existed to be the body of the body of

Mrs. Jefferson Davis. present wife of the arch-trailor, who with him, is his second wife, the daughter

John H. Rengan, of Texas.

John H. Reagan, the rebel Postmaster General, is native of Sevier county, Tennessee, where he was born

forty-seventh year. He is a lawyer by profession, and has occupied many civic and military positions in Texas, to which State he emigrated many years since. In 1852 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of Texas, and in 1857 he was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was chosen to sit on several committees. He has filled since 1861 the position of postmaster.

Colonel Burton N. Harrison, of Missle has been the private secretary of Davis ever since his inauguration as rebel President. Of his history previous to the war we know nothing. His career has been con-fined to the duties of a private secretary.

Colonel W. P. Johnston, of Kentucky. William Preston Johnston, of Kentucky, is a native of Louisville, the son of a well known physician of that city and nephew of General William Preston, of the same city, formerly Minister to Spain. He is familiarly known in Louisville as "Boots" Johnston. He was known there as a young man of wild, loose habits, very fond of indulging in amateur theatrical performances. He was very fond of playing Sir Charles Coldstream, in Used Up, and played it with much taste. He affected the character in roal life and tried to be an indelent blass individual; but he has, doubtless, been thrown off his equanimity by late events as thoroughly as Sir Charles was by his supposed murder of the old blacksmith. Johnston married some years since the sister of Matt. Ward, who became notorious as the murderer of the Kentucky schoolmaster, Butler.

Francis R. Lubbick, an aide to the rebei President, re-ported by General Wilson as captured with him, is a native of Harris county, Texas. He was formerly Lieutenant Governor of that State, liaving been elected in 1857 with H. R. Runnels as Governor. His term expired in with H. R. Runnels as Governor. His term expired in 1859. When the war began he went on the staff of Gen-oral Longstreet, and served in that capacity at the first battle of Manassas or Buil run. He remained with Long-street until 1864, when he was given the vacancy on the 'staff of Jeff. Pavis, caused by the promotion of Colonel James Chestnut, of South Carolina, to be a brigadier general. He has since been serving in that capacity.

WILSON.

Occupation of Alabama by the National Armies.

The Sixteenth Army Corps in Montgomery.

GEN. ADAMS OPPOSED TO SURRENDERS

He Burns Ninety-seven Thousand Bales of Cotton.

UNION SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Political Complexion of Parties

in Alabama. MONTOOMERY UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

Civil Movement in Tavor of the Union, Ac.,

Mr. Wm. H. Wells' Despatch. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 27, 1865. Accounts of the capture of Seims and Montgomery by General Wilson have doubtless reached you. A few days after the fall of Seims General Wilson took up the line f march for Montgomery. Very little resistance was ered, and only a few unimportant skirmishes oc curred with the demoralized rebel "buttermilks" under Adams and Buford, who abandoned the proud little capital of Alabama in somewhat indecent haste. The scenes which characterized their sudden departure are described

The city was evacuated by the troops under Adams and Buford on Wednesday, the 12th of April. A committee appointed from the City Council, with a deputation of citizens, went out about three o'clock A. M., under flas of truce, to surrender the place to the United States as thorities, and to mak of the General commanding the Union forces protection for the non-combatant citizens and private property.

The committee appointed by the Council, together with

the Mayor, repaired to the headquarters of General Adams, and stated that they came as the representative of the city to inquire of him what were his intention Adams replied that their query was based upon th

most idie curionity, which he would not gratify. H The committee then desired to know his design wit regard to the cotton in the city warehouses. They had be intended to burn it, and if he did, could its de struction not be managed so as not to involve the safety of private property and the lives of women and children His response to this reasonable and humane request was that he was determined at all hazards to burn the cotton, and if private property was destroyed he could not

came to him with these interrogatories.

The Mayor stated that if the city was to be left with-

out protection, it was the determination of the Council to go out to meet the Union General, and to ask at his hands, in the event of occupation by his troops, such circumstances might admit.

attempting to leave the corporate limits with a flag of THE CONFLAGRATION.

struction of the cotton, and the smoke from Johnson's wareware was to be the signal. The large cotton warewere fired simultaneously. The scene which followed beggars description. Dense columns of smoke piled the cun. Women, with affrighted countenances, were seen running hither and thither, crying and wringing their hands, and hundreds of excited persons were en-deavering to secure their furniture from the adjacent The Edistress of the inaccent persons endangered by the Tury of the devastating element would have excited the pity even of the destroyers, if they had remained long enough to witness the execution of their desperate order. The flames enveloped the buildings and burned with great rapidity, and before night all city was not utterly destroyed. The wind was setting in from the cast, and carried the flames away from it. Still the escape seemed almost providential.

Ninety seven thousand bales of cotton were burned.

The city fire companies deserve the highest commen lation. They worked with great energy and courage, salvation. The members of the negro fire company especially merit great praise. The brave fellows, reckless of life and limb, met the furious flame at every ad vance, and kept the conflagration to check.

An indiscriminate plunder of the ware. . . and stores adjacent to the burned district was participate. by persons of every age, sex and color. The pe ple rowded the roofs of the houses to prevent them calching are.

fus city sursespence.

All the strugglers having passed through, and the picket lines having been removed, the Mayor, with a deputation of Councilmen and clayens, were out in the direction of Catoma creek, to meet the advance of the United States forces. They were received with grea courtesy by General McCook, who was the comme officer of the advance, and who assured the Mayor that all private property in the city should be respected so far as consistent with the military occupation. He said it might be necessary to press borses, only, for military purposes, but aside from that the citizens of Montgomery might rest assured of his protection. The Mayor then issued the following proclamation:-

issued the following proclamation:—
To run Propile of Montgomery having been surrendered into the protection of the United States authorities. I am assured by Major General McCook, commanding United States forces in Montgomery, that all private property will be respected, so far as consistent with unitary operations, and that a military guard will be established for the better protection of the city and its inhabitants.

The General commanding requests, on the part of the people, that no childen will attempt to leave the corporate limits.

W. I. COLEMAN, Mayor.

Montgomer, April 12, 1865.

THE OCCUPATION. On Wednesday morning, the 12th, a squad of about fifty mounted men dashed into Main street, and rode up fifty mounted men dashed into Main street, and rode up to the Capitol, where they formed in line. In about half an hour General McCook, at the head of his columns, accompanied by the Mayor and committee of the Council, rode into Court House square, and from there to the Capitol. Very soon thereafter the Unite. States flag was floating from the Capitol dome, the Court House, the telegraph office, and from the Exchange Hotel, where General McCook established his headquarters. The flag of truce and the battle flag of the advance were placed one on each side of the Capitol stairs.

General Wilson, commanding the mounted army, arrived in the course of the day, and established his headquarters at the residence of Colonel Powell.

The troops poured into the city all through the day, and kept arriving all the next day. They were passed rapidly and in the strictest order through the city to encampments several miles beyond town. One division moved right on to Columbia, not even stopping to rost in this vicinity. The force was variously estimated at from ten to sixteen thousand, all well equipped and mounted.

mounted.

THE CITY ACAIN EVACUATED.

General Wilson on Thursday gave notice to the municipal authorities that he was going to evacuate the place, and the people must take care of themselves. The troops commenced to move out on Thursday, and by Friday afternoon the last of the rear guard had departed.

ANOTHER CONTAGRAITE:

ANOTHER CONTLINEATE AND THE CONTLINEATE ANOTHER CONTLINEATE ANOTHER CONTLINEATE AND THE CONTLINEATE AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF TH

private property by fire Montgomery has suffered fearfully.

ADVANCE OF THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

After a weary and dusty march from the Gulf, we arrived in the vicinity of Dixie's first cap tat. The Second

Maine cavalry, with the gallant and dashing spuring at
their head, constituted the advance of this corps, and
entered Montgomery on the morning of the 24th of
April. The citizens crowded the doorways and street
corners, and observed the novel cavalcade with interest
and curiosity. One of the local papers, announcing the
event, remarks that:—"The forces of the Ur led States
have already entered the proof little city of Montgomery,
the first capital of the confederacy. To wone this may
appear an unhappy event. Such persans must look
upon the fact, however, as one of the fortunes of war,
and make up their minds to bear it as good citizens and
as genlemen, and to afford such assistance and give such
attentions as may facilitate the cetablichment of good
order and good government."

THE CHAND EXTRES.

The main body of General Smith's army—McArthur's,
Garrard's and Carr's divisions of the Sixteenth corps—
entered the city about noon on the 25th, and passed
through the streets with colors gaily Sying and banda
playing alternately "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." The
troops and the long wagot trains were passing through
all day. The white citizens crowded the eig-walks to
get a glimpse of the "serried ranks of blue," white vast
numbers of delighted little niggers followed closely after
the bands. To many they came as deliverers, and frequent demonstrations of welcome greeted the sturdy
column. To others, no doubt, they appeared "dreadful
as an army with banners," and the long sake, though eitent,
gave unmistakable evidences of disentisfaction in their
looks.

gave unmistakrable evidences of dissatisfaction in their looks.

In First Park, Cattal.

A brief description of this little city of Moutgomery may not prove uninseresting. It is situated in a pleasant valley, in a bend of the Alabama river, and its surroundings would be decidedly picturesque with a few hills, or even an approach to one, to relieve the monotony of the landgupe. The only elevations of note are in the city itself, from the summits of which the eye extends over as fair and beautiful an area of table land as was ever descrated by the devastating march of war. Montgomery is a very pretty town, and many of the residences and gardens of the better class of inhabitants evince a degree of cultivated taste and referenced. The dwelling houses—chiefly frame ones, painted white-present a pretty contrast amid the green foliage in which they seem embowered. The Capitol, where the first rebel Congress ascendied, and from which was issued the memorable telegraphic despatch from the robe Secutory. Pope Wolker, inaugurating the war by directing the first to open upon Fort Sumter, is an imposing edifice of stone, situated upon the loftest and most commanding eminence in the city. It has Corinthian columns, like the Capitol building at Nashville, and is not unlike that handsome structure.

One of the handsomest residences in the city is a large

One of the handsomest residences in the city is a large frame building, which was occupied by Jeff. Davis while presiding over the destines of Rebeldom when this was the seat of rebel government. The grounds and gardons

the seat of rebel government. The grounds and garden adjacent to this place are in the fluest state of preservation.

SENTMENT OF ALARMA.

I am convinced that a majority of the people of this state, including the farmers and the working masses with a large proportion of the leading induced at an elastantial men, do now and have ever desired the restoration of their state to its old position with her sisten of the Union, from which it was dragooned and precipitated into rebellion by the vitest system of political chicanery and intrigue. Among the fathirty of Rebelledom Alabama was always considered unsound. Many of her people to day are as true to the Union as ever. Here, in kindgomery, the conservatives have been scarcely permitted to open their mouths. Their friends and relatives have been term from them by conscribing agents and forced to take part in the rebellion. Only for the past few months have they dared to speak out in bold and manly toner against the encroachments of the grinding despotism which manacled their limbs and bridled their tongues. In the State Legislature, though not in a majority, the conservatives managed to defeat the machinations of the Watts party of fire-eater, and to bravely hold their own in the face of the reign of terror, and the most intolerant and fanatic spirit of procession.

That notorious peripatelle concern, the Morphism Gernada Jackson Atlanta-Montgomery Appeal, was crinted here, but planned its 'wings for a more congulated cline upon the first approach of Wilson's dashing dragoons. I understand it has gone to Macon, Ga., where, no doubt, it breathed its last sigh of desperation over the fallen fortunes of 'Jeff.' 'an General Wilson now occupies that city. Its proprietors fondly hoped to make it the chief 'diameter' of the magnificent empire the rebels expected to establish.

The organ of the first-causa here, and the special teady of the bossing and vulgar Watts, who ruled the State pretty much as "Us le Jeff." directed, was the Montgomery Appeal, and nobody in particula

general, and nobody in particular. I understand it fled with the decamping now more and his precious archives to Erfauls.

The only journal here, and indeed throughout the whole State, that seems to have evinced the least independence and spirit in defence of the people and is condemning and denouncing the Richmond despotism, is the Monigomery Mail, which is still in successful existence und r his old Star Spangled Banner who in floated over its cradle and birth. The Mail in botter days was the property of Jones Hooper, well known to the readers of the old New York Spirit of the Times as the author of "Simon Sugas." Its present editor is the Southern humorist, "John Happy" (Albert Roberts), late of the Nasleville press. The Mail has done much good in directing the tom of Southern sentiments, and in combatting the sound prejudices created by designing politicians of the Yancev and Davis school.

Now that the oldzens are once more under the shadow of the old dag of the Union, they begin pretty freely to express their devotion to the Union and their long repressed maledictions against it.

I understand the people are soon to hold a mass meeting to consider the researching of the Davis and a meeting to consider the researching of the Union, with their state, which many of them consider his nower been out of the Union. Leading recessionists, at length convinced of the Union. Leading recessionists, at length convinced of the Union, Leading recessionists, at length convinced of the Union, the diem consider his nower been out of the Union, the diem consider his naver been out of the Union, the adding recessionists, at length convinced of the Union, the adding recessionists, at length convinced of the Union, the adding recessionists, at length convinced of the Union the property of leading the law in the law of laying the law of the Union the property of laying the beginning to be correctly understood here. The

return Alabama to her old position in the gold you states.

THE BILITARY STRATION

Is just beginning to be correctly understood here. The capture of Columbus and Macon, ca., by Goneral Wilson, the entire and complete possession of their State, with the capture of every scapers and important inland town, and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, has satisfied even the most sangulor rebel that Disk has pretty effectually "played out." As a general thing, the people, if not all disposed to rejoice at these important conclusions, seen at least bighly actisfied with the immediate prospect of peace and the return of friends and relatives to their hours. The loss of the "divine institution" of slavery does not even excite a sigh of regret; and every sample, reflecting Southern man I have much here rejoices that the was has at least relieved them of this incubes upon their agricultural and prosperity.

About half-past nipe o'clock last evening, as a Sixth avenue car was passing through West Broadway, on its return trip, one of a party of women escayed to cross th

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES

Immense Offerings of Money to the Government.

Over Thirty Millions Subscribed on Saturday.

The Balance of the Loan to be Put on the Market.

\$230,000,000 MORE TO BE ISSUED.

POSTING THE NATIONAL BOOKS,

The subscriptions to day to the seven-thirty loan amounted to thirty millions four hundred and fifty one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. The largest ingle Western subscription was one million and thirty five thou and dollars, from the Second National Bank, Chicago. The First National Bank of Cincinnati took one million dollars. The largest single Eastern subscription was ave millions five hundred and fifty four thousand dollars, from the Ninth National Bank, New York. The Bank of Commerce, New York, took one million. Fisk & Batch, New York, \$1,082,500. There were 21, "07 individual subscriptions. Henry Clews & Co., New York, \$1,000,000; National Metropolis, Vashington, \$400,000; National Exchange, Hartford \$100,000; Second National, Providence, \$200,000; econd National, Boston, \$500,000. The total sales for

the week amounted to \$98,384,650. At the close of to-day's sales of the seven-thirties but little, if any, of the second series of the three hundred millions remained. All telegraphic orders received this day (Saturday) will be filled. If any of the loan remains over it will be given to the first applicants by telegraph on Monday morning.

Two weeks ago the amount of the second series sold and reported, inclusive of voucher conversions, was about one handred and forty-five millions of deliars. The cash sales hast week were about forty millions. This

The balance of the conversion of quartermasters' roughers during the last two weeks, and which were not included in the daily published sales of the seven-thirdes, together with the sales in California, and at the various sub-treasuries, also not included in the daily ales, will make about fifteen millions. Altogether the total sales are two hundred and ninery eight millious of

March, 1865, and which amounts to two bundred and already sold, payable three years from the 15th of next July, except that the government will reserve to itsel the option of paying interest in gold coin at the rate of six per cent instead of seven and three-tenths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up t July 15 when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the seven-thirties will commence on uously after that date. Substriptions, however, will be received at once, and interest at seven and three-tenths per cent allowed to subscribers up to the 15th of July, in same manner as it was allowed for inter series. SAny excess of subscriptions to the present series will be filled with the new issue as speedily as the notes can be prepared at the Treasury. The slight change made in the conditions of this third series affect only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The important privilege of converting the notes into the long and popular five-twenty gold bearing bonds, or of demanding payment of them at maturity, at the holder's avails himself of the option to pay them six per cent in gold in .eu of the larger rate of interest in currency. The sector to specie payments, in the event of duce and equalize prices that purchases made to those made with seven and three tenths per cent in currency. The machinery used in popularizing the first two series of the seven thirties will be occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in the sale of Jay Cooke, the government loan subscription agent, who will employ the sub-agencies heretofore employed, expected that the whole amount will be sold in the next sixty or ninety days. When this two hundred and thirty millions is disposed of the last opportunity for those profitable investments in United States government as-

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNDATS GETTYSBURG AND DAY-LIGHT.

The United States steamer Gettysburg arrived here United States steamer Daylight in low. The following is a list of her officers:-Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Communiting-Samuel B

Acadorae.

The United States steamer Daylight, eighte n gans, Acting Master Jos. A. Bellard commanding, forty-eight hours from Hampton Roads, was towed here by United States steamer Gettysburg. The following is a list of her

officers:—
Acting Marter Communiting—Jos. A. Bullard.
A ting Energy and Executive Officer—J. Arnold Cross.
Acting sessions Surgeon—Jos. R. May.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Fraderick C. Imiay.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, in charge, Daniel B
Overson; Second Assistant, Robert Pallett; Third Assistant, Inc.
Enrigh—C. Lindemann.
Enrigh—C. Lindemann.
Mater—Wm. H. Bolton, J. E. Merriman.

DEPARTURE OF THE SUFFLY STRAMER FOR THE HOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON. The supply steamer Massachusetts, Acting Volunteer

Lieutenant commanding William West, was Saturday last, her regular day of sailing, by order of the Navy Department. She will sail at noon to-morrow from Philacelphia. Letters for the South Atlantic blockading Williamsburg City News.

FIGHT BETWEEN FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN-Two OF THE FORMER Short. - About three o'clock A. M., yesterday, some fremen belonging to Hose Company No. 10, were congregated in North Second street, near Seventh, E. D., and acting in a disorderly manner. Officers Lee and Welsh, of the Forty of the precinct, went into the crowd and advised them to disperse and preserve order. This they did for a short time, but soon after attacked the officers with stones, and used them very roughly, office, Welsh having one of his hands hadly masked with a stone. The officers then grappled with two of them sione. The officers then grappled with two of them named Felix Doyle and Michael Farrell. The friends of these men then attempted a rescue, and succeeded in taking boyle from officer Weish, whose hand was so badly intered that it was useless for the time. Having succeeded in rescuing boyle, the crowd became boiler, and pured voicy after voicy of stones at the officer, and pured voicy after voicy of stones at the officer. The latter than concluded to use their revolvers in self-the fact, then concluded to use their revolvers in self-the fact, and after firing a few shots into the crowd sur-